

L 12396-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(n)/EWA(c)/EEC(b)-2
ACCESSION NR: AP5008465 IJP(c) JD/JG/GG/WH S/0070/65/010/002/0214/0218 P1-4
4/1
4/0
B

AUTHOR: Melankholin, N. M., Martynova, N. G.

TITLE: On the nature of optical nonuniformities in ruby crystals /
5

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 214-218

TOPIC TAGS: ruby optic material, crystal inhomogeneity, refractive index, inter-
ferometry, shadowgraph 7/

ABSTRACT: A luminescent point source and Twyman interferometer were used to study nonuniformities in the refractive indices of ruby rods and plates. The studies were done in polarized light. Shadow patterns of the rods and plates, made with the luminescent point source show two systems of bright bands perpendicular to and parallel with the optical axis of the crystal. These bands were found to correspond principally to mosaic blocks and partially to slip tracks. Shadow patterns were also made of growth layers, usually perpendicular to the axis of growth, but sometimes making less than a 90° angle. The gradual change in the refractive index throughout the specimen was studied with the Twyman interferometer. It was found that these changes are caused chiefly by irregularities in the distribution of chromium. 1/

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L 42396-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008465

When the chromium content in the specimens is increased, there is an increase in the radial gradient of the refractive index. The edges of mosaic blocks may be seen in interference patterns photographed in polarized light. These appear principally in patterns for the extraordinary wave. Jumps in the extraordinary refractive index as well as stresses at the edges of the blocks cause zigzags in the interference bands. These zigzags are sometimes as much as the width of a band, which means a jump in the refractive index of approximately $4 \cdot 10^{-6}$. Only in rare cases are the edges of the mosaic blocks visible in the interference pattern for the ordinary wave. In these cases, sometimes the edges perpendicular to the optical axis are seen. The conclusions drawn here apply to ruby crystals, however the method used is applicable to studies of nonuniformities in any crystals. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS,OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

CL
Card 2/2

MELANKHOLIN, N.M.; MARTYNCVA, N.G.

Nature of optical inhomogeneities in ruby crystals. Kristallo-
grafiia 10 no.2:214-218 Mr-AF '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5

SHCHETKINA, Ye.D.; LAKHNOVA, Ye.S.; MARTYNOVA, N.G.; FRIDMAN, I.D.
New type of an iron weighting agent. Sbor. nauch.-tekhn. inform.
Azerb. Inst. nauch.-tekhn. inform. Ser. Neft. prom. no. 6:45-61 '63.
(MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5"

AUTHORS:

Shchukarev, S. A., Vasil'kova, I. V., Martyneva, N. S.,
Mal'tsev, Yu. G.

TITLE:

Concerning the Heat of Formation of Uranyl Chloride and Mono-Oxyuranyl Trichloride (O teplote obrazovaniya uranilkhlorida monooksitrikhlorida urana)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 12,
pp 2647-2650 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The heat of solution of UCl_4 , UO_2Cl_2 , and UOCl_3 in a 0.5% FeCl_3 and 2% HCl solution was determined. The synthesis of starting materials is described. The results for the heats of dissolution are given in table 2:
 ΔH for FeCl_3 in 2% HCl = -30.75 ± 0.27 kcal/mole
 ΔH for UO_2Cl_2 in 0.5% FeCl_3 in 2% HCl = -25.44 ± 0.07 kcal/mole
 ΔH for UCl_4 in 0.5% FeCl_3 in 2% HCl = -45.50 ± 0.10 kcal/mol
 ΔH for UOCl_3 in 0.5% FeCl_3 in 2% HCl = -28.55 ± 0.13 kcal/mole
The standard heat of formation for UO_2Cl_2 and UOCl_3 was

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Concerning the Heat of Formation of Uranyl Chloride and Mono-Oxyuranyl Tri-chloride

SOV/78-3-12-9/36

calculated: $\Delta H_{\text{formation}}^{\text{UO}_2\text{Cl}_2} = -301.9 \text{ kcal/mole}$ and
 $\Delta H_{\text{formation}}^{\text{UOCl}_3} = -283.4 \text{ kcal/mole}$.

There are 2 tables and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1957

Card 2/2

5(2), 21(1)

AUTHORS:

Shchukarev, S. A., Vasil'kova, I. V., Drozdova, V. M.,
Martynova, N. S.

SCV/78-4-117, 48

TITLE:

III. The Energetics of Solid Uranium Oxyhalides in the Light of
the Substitution Principle (III. Energetika tverdykh eks-
galidov urana v svete printsipa zameshcheniya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 32-38
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The ΔH value for the formation of $U\text{Br}_4$ was determined and it was found that this value is -214.9 kcal/g-atom in contrast to the value -211.3 kcal suggested by D. Kats and Ye. Ratinovich (Ref 6). This value was found by determining the solution heat of $U\text{Br}_4$ and UCl_4 in hydrochloric acid solutions of iron chloride. The value ΔH for the formation of $U\text{Br}_4$ was determined according to the reaction $\text{U}_{\text{solid}} + 2\text{Br}_{\text{2gas}} = \text{U}\text{Br}_{\text{4solid}}$. Figure 1 shows the formation enthalpies of the chlorides, bromides, oxides, oxychlorides, and oxybromides of uranium. The figure shows that the curves of the solid oxides are lower than

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III. The Energetics of Solid Uranium Oxyhalides in the Light of the Substitution Principle

SCV-78-4-1-7/48

those of the solid chlorides and especially of the bromides (with the exception of UCl_2). With regard to energetics and the exchange principle the situation of the oxychlorides has to be regarded as intermediary between halides and oxides. The comparative proximity of the curves of the chlorides and oxides as compared to the curves of the bromides and oxides can be explained by the fact that oxygen and chlorine have about the same oxidation properties. The formation enthalpies of the solid halides are higher than those of the solid oxides and therefore the oxyhalides have more energy. The exchange energies are determined by simple regularities with regard to the theory of chemical compounds. The greater condensation energy of oxy chlorides shows that these compounds are more stable than oxides and that they show less dismutation trend. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1957

Card 2/2

L 63950-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RPL ES/MM/JW/DM/RM
ACCESSION NR: AF5022491 UR/0089/65/018/006/0616/0623

AUTHOR: Martynova, N. S.; Vasil'kova, I. V.; Susarev, M. P. 19

TITLE: Thermographic studies of ternary and binary systems of UO_2 , UCl_4 , and KCl X

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 616-623

TOPIC TAGS: thermal analysis, uranium compound, chloride, potassium chloride

ABSTRACT: Thermographic studies were made of UCl_4 -KCl, UO_2 -KCl, UO_2 - UCl_4 , and UO_2 - UCl_4 -KCl systems. The pressure of UCl_6 and $UOCl_2$ in the binary systems of UCl_4 -KCl and UO_2 - UCl_4 permits the separation of the ternary system UO_2 - UCl_4 -KCl into subsystems: $UOCl_2$ - X UCl_6 - UCl_4 , UO_2 - $UOCl_2$ - X UCl_6 and UO_2 - UCl_6 -KCl. The first of the developed systems has the lowest melting point and is considered as an independent ternary system. Orig. art. has: 8 tables, 4 graphs, 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L-65950-55

ACCESSION NR: AF5022491

SUBMITTED: 08Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, TD

NR REF Sov: 001

OTHER: OII

NA

Card 2/2

MARTYNOVA, N.S.; VASIL'KOVA, I.V.; SUSAREV, M.P.

Evaluation of the concentration region of the location of ternary eutectics in common eutectic systems according to the data on binary eutectics and components. Vest.LGU 20 no.22:96-100 '65.

(MIR: 18:12)

MARTYNNOVA, N. V.; TSINBERG, Ye. M.

Streptomycin in surgery. Vest. khir., Moskva 73 no.1:42-43 Jan-Feb
1953.
(CLML 24:3)

1. Of the Faculty Surgical Clinic of ISQMI (Head -- Prof. P. N. Napalkov).

MARTYNNOVA, N.V.

Oscillography and plethysmography in the clinical treatment of
arteritis obliterans. Vest.khir. 74 no.1:51-57 Ja-F '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy -
professor P.N.Napalkov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(Arteries--Diseases) (Plethysmograph) (Oscillograph)

MARTYNOV, N.V.

NAPALKOV, P.N., prof.; MARTYNNOVA, N.V., klin.ord.

Name and clinical classification of spontaneous gangrene. Trudy
ISGMI 33:71-81 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. klinikoy - prof.
P.N. Napalkov)
(GANGRENE
nomenclature & clin. classif., review)

MARTYNDVA, N.V., klinicheskiy ordinator

Oscillographic and plethysmographic evaluation of immediate and late results of surgical treatment of endarteritis obliterans. Trudy LSGMI 33:154-164 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.(zav. klinikoy - prof. P.N.Napalkov)

(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS, surg.

oscillorgraphic & plethysmographic evaluation of results)

MARTYNOVA, N.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Case of rupture of the lower uterine segment with complete
separation of the bladder. Akush. i gin. 33 no.1:108-109
Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz TSentral'noy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach E.V. Byzenbraun)
sangorodka, g. Ukhta.
(UTERUS, rupt.
of lower segment, with complete separation of
bladder) (Rus)

BLEESMIT, Z.D., kand.med.nauk., KOTOVSKICH IKOVA, M.A., kand.biol.nauk,
MARTYNOVA, N.V., kand.med.nauk

Experimental and clinical study of a new anticoagulant-phenylindandione
[with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 81 no.8:64-68 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz laboratorii sukhikh preparatov (zav. - prof. L.G.Bogomolova)
Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i kliniki obshchey khirurgii
(zav. - prof. I.M. Tal'man) Leningradskogo sanitarno-sigiienicheskogo
instituta. Adres avtorov: Leningrad, 2-ya Sovetskaya ul., d. 16,
Institut perelivaniya krovi.

'(THROMBOEMBOLISM,
prev. & ther. with phenindione (Rus))
(PHENINDIONE, ther. use
prev. & ther. of thromboembolism (Rus))

MARTYNOVA, N.V., kand.med.nauk; TSETSULESKU, A. [Ceculescu, A.]

On roentgenodia gnosis of extrauterine pregnancy. Akush.i gin. 35
no.4:75-77 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz TSentral'noy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach E.V. Eyzenbraun) Ukhto-
kombinata Sovnzkhoza Komi ASSR.
(PREGNANCY EXTOPIC radiography)

MARTYNOVA, N.V., kand.med.nauk

Multiple injuries of the perineum, vagina, rectum and sigmoid
after a fall. Akush.1 gin. no.68102 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz TSentral'noy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach
Komi ASSR E.V. Eyzhenbraun) Ukhtinskogo kombinata Komi ASSR.
(PERINEUM--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (VAGINA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(INTESTINES--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KASATKIN, L.A., (Leningrad, 171, ul. Sedova, 75/21, kv. 80); MARTYNOVA, N.V.

Acute torsion of the stomach. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:83 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz l-y kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.V. Smirnov)
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

L 01011-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T DJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

UR/0065/65/000/008/0019/0024 68

542.61.002.2

AUTHOR: Anosov, V.-I.; Dintses, A. I.; Martynova, N. V.; Hullin, M. A.; Nikonorov,
Ye. M.; Popova, L. A.; Savostin, A. P.; Chemodanova, Ye. S.

44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55
TITLE: Development of a continuous process for production of polyisobutylene with
molecular weights of 10,000 and 20,000

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: isobutylene, polymerization, lubricant additive, fuel thickener, 55,

ABSTRACT: The objective of the study was to develop a continuous process for pro-
duction of polyisobutylene with molecular weights of 10,000 (commercial oil addi-
tive P-10) and 20,000 (commercial oil additive P-20). These additives are used in
manufacturing automotive, aviation, and some special purpose lubricating oils. Iso-
butylene is polymerized in an inert solvent (isobutane, pentane, and others) using
 AlCl_3 (in ethyl or methyl chloride) as a catalyst. Flow-sheet of the industrial
scale polymerization unit is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The linear velocity
of the reacting mixture through the reactor is 3-3.5 m/sec and the heat exchange

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L 01011-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

area is 1 m² per 8 liters of reactor working volume. The optimum polymerization conditions are: 0.1-0.15 wt. % of AlCl₃ based on isobutylene, 35% isobutylene in the feedstock and 9 to 10°C below zero in the case of P-10 additive, and 25% isobutylene in the feedstock and 20°C below zero in the case of P-20 additive. In respect to molecular weight, more homogenous product is obtained from the continuously operating isobutylene polymerization reactor than from a batch-type reactor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP; Yefremovskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Yefremov Synthetic Rubber Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, IE

NO REP Sov: 008

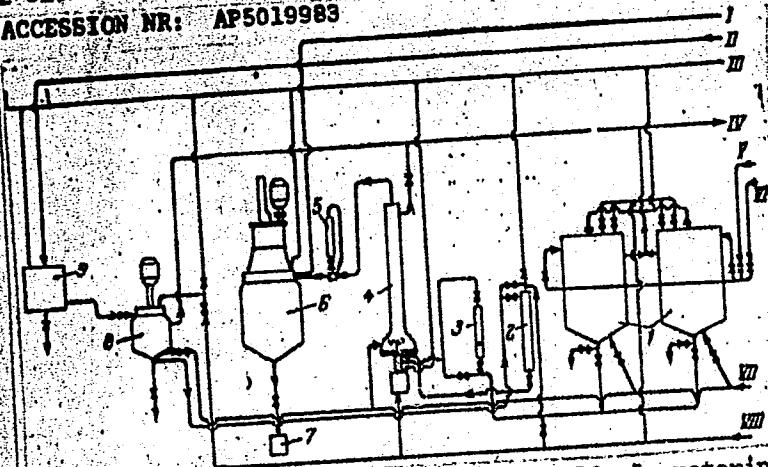
OTHER: 001

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L 01011-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019983

ENCLOSURE: 01

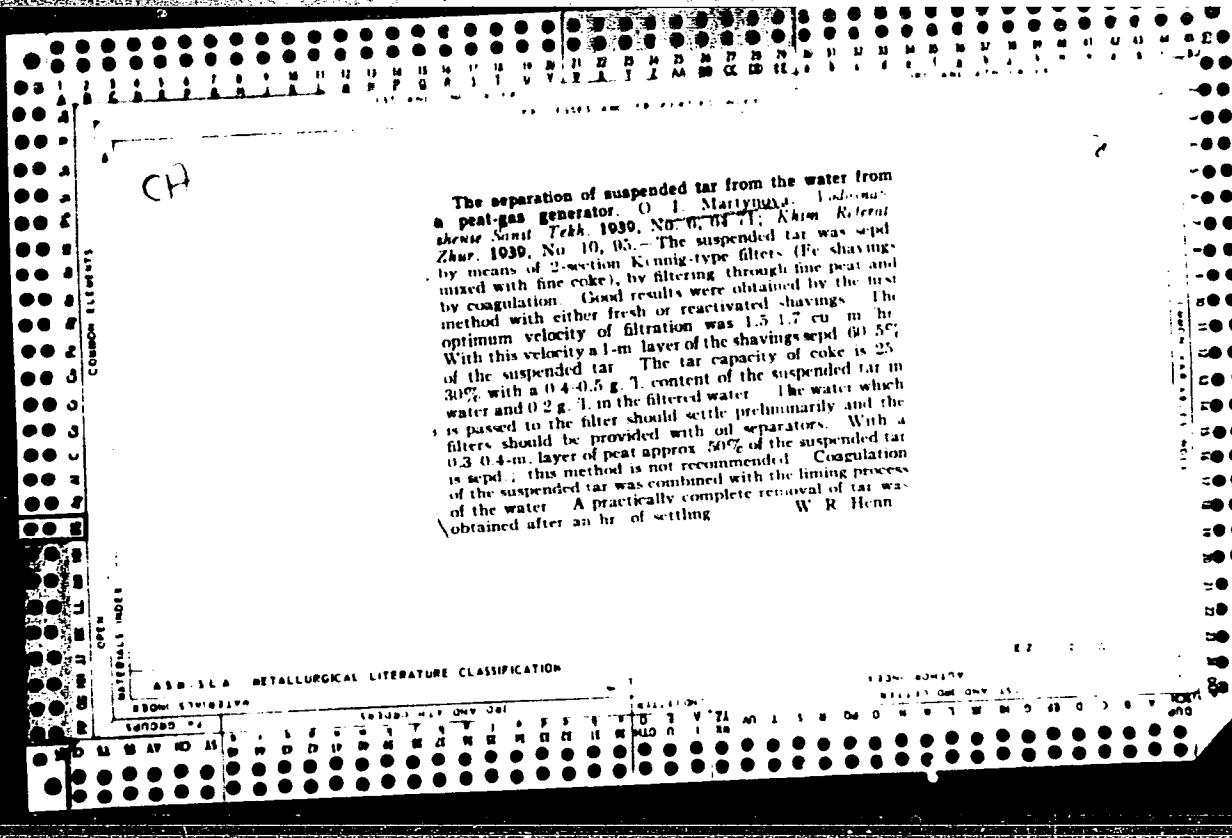


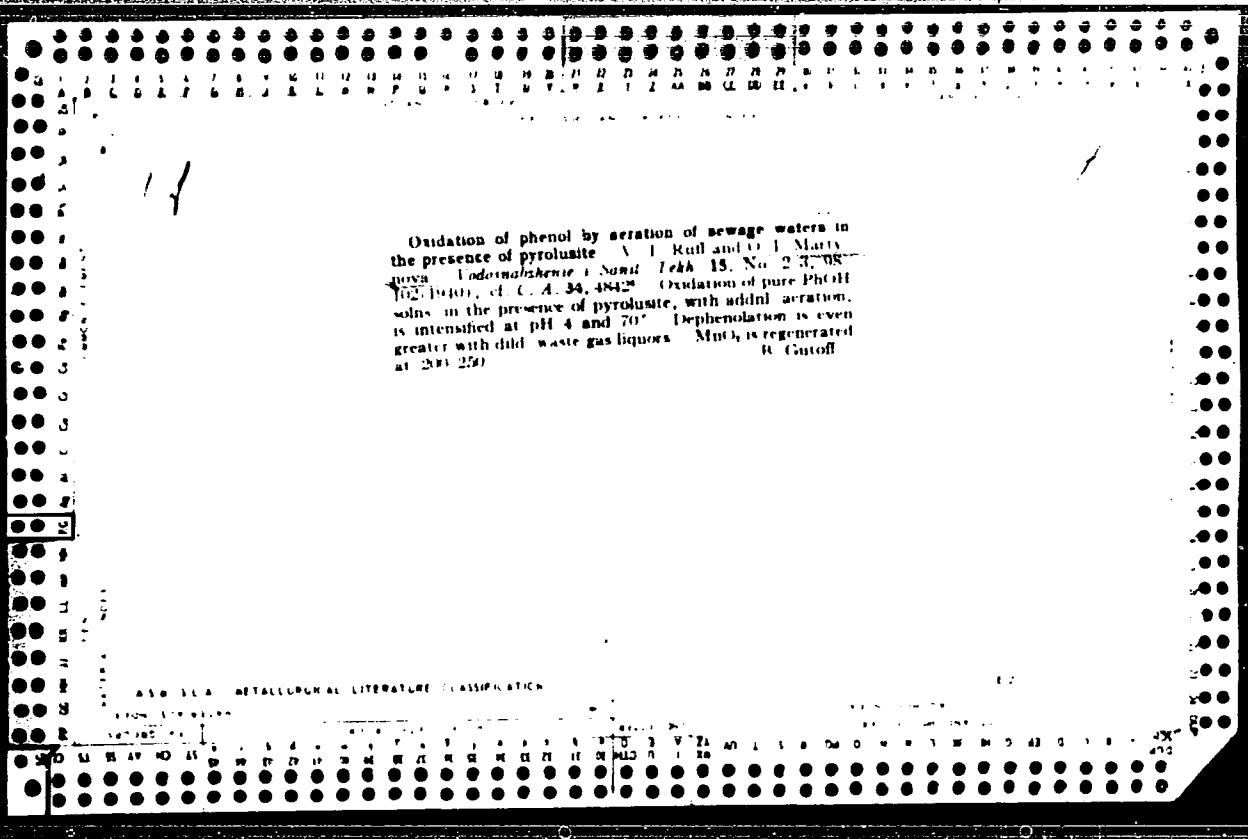
gen through the solution at minus 25-35°C; 5--metering tank with ethyl alcohol (for deactivating catalyst present in the product); 6--gas separator (two in a unit) where gases are removed during 1-2 hour heating at 100-120°C under agitation; 7--polyisobutylene product drain; 8--catalyst make-up vessel, ethyl chloride and AlCl₃ mixed for 1 hr at 15-20°C; 9--catalyst container.

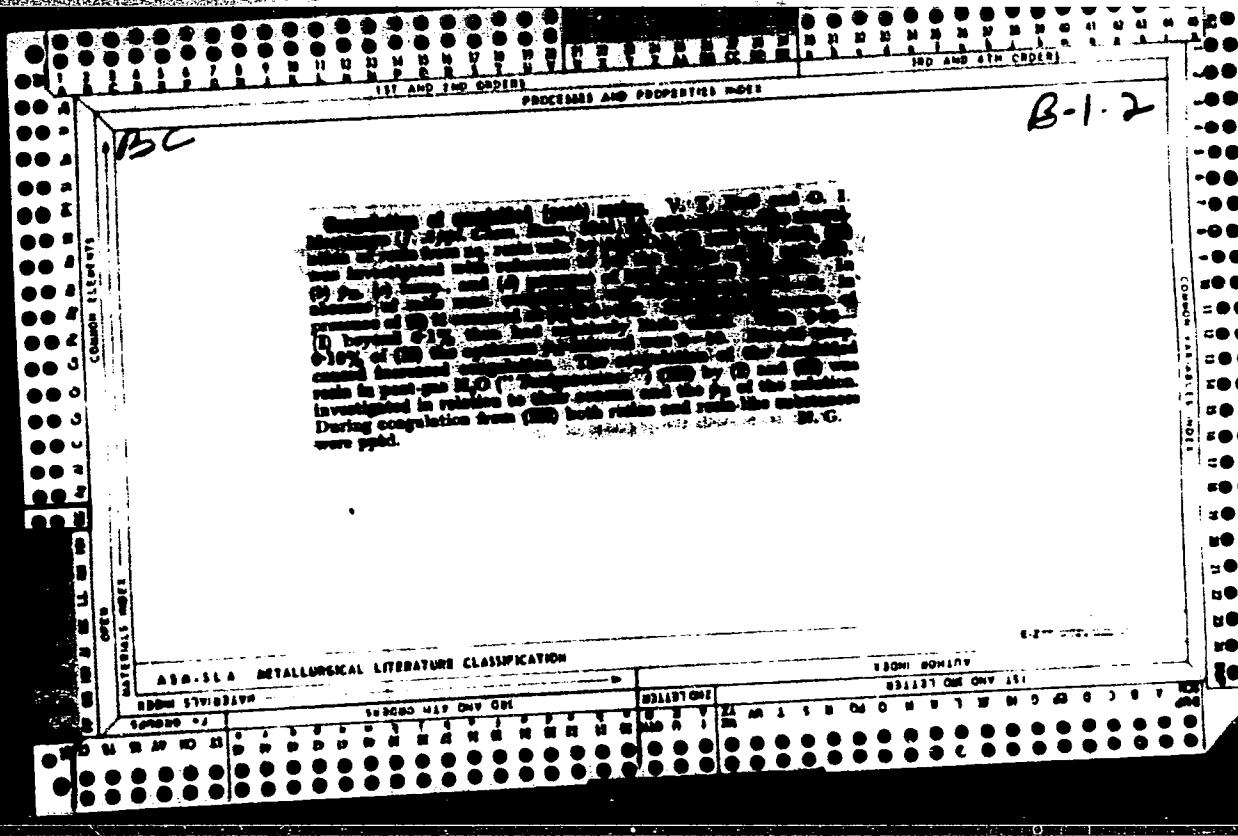
Card 3/3 004

Purification of the waters from peat gas generators
V. I. Ruff and O. I. Martynova. *Vodoprovod i Sera*
1938, No. 10, 74-81. *Khim. Referat Zhur.* 2, No. 1,
1939, p. 1938. In order to purify the waste waters of the
peat gas plant, several schemes are proposed for the utilization
of the most valuable admixts., i.e., fatty acids up to 10 kg./cu.m., and NH₃
up to 18 kg./cu.m. The water, which is purified from
an oil-based coal gas, to recover fatty acids as their Ca
salts. The condensed vapor of the still is passed through
a layer of activated charcoal, then into an NH₃ column,
where a concn. NH₃ soln. is obtained by blowing with steam.
The purified water is clear, over 90% in pH
and contains phenol 1 mg./l., fatty acids traces, NH₃
up to 10 mg./l., O₂ consumption 10 mg/l. The activated
charcoal is regenerated with hot CuH, followed by blowing
with steam at 100°C. W. B. Horne

Purification of the tar-containing water from peat-gas generators by the method of liming followed by a biological purification. V. T. Ruff and O. I. Martynova. *Vodno-tekhnicheskaya Promst. i Nauka Tekhnika* 1939, No. 1, 81-9. *Khim. Referat* 1940, No. 197, 1. C. 1-34, 11. From the combustion of 200 tons per day of peat about 300 cu m of water is formed which contains per cu m 1.5 kg of fatty acids, 12-15 kg of NH₃, 6 kg of phenols, 3 kg of tar in a suspension, and 20 kg of tar substances. For the purification of this, it is proposed to settle out the tar, filter through a 1-2-m layer of fine peat or coke, add lime (one ton) or caustic milk of lime, distil off the NH₃, evap. the water, dry the concentrate, wash the vapors with a 30-40% caustic solution to remove most of the phenols, and purify the condensate of the vapors (1 cu m per day) biologically by mixing it with 22,000 cu m per day of sewage until a 9% and 20% dilute is obtained. Such a dilute of the condensate insures a complete destruction of phenol with their oxidation to CO₂. Orienting expts. showed that for each cu m of water there were used steam at 3-6 atm, 9-15 tons of lime at 1-2 tons from generator manns, 0.2 ton of coke, 1-2 kg of lime, water 10 tons, fine peat 3 kg, lime 30 kg, and caustics 2.5 kg, with a yield of about 50 kg of peat tar and a good grade of a black AsO_4Ca_4 . A plant designed of about 1.5 million cu m is required for a plant capable of purifying 100 cu m per day of tar water. W. R. Hamm







PATSUKOV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; MARTYNOVA, Ol'ga Isaakovna ;
SUBBOTINA, N.P., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Chemical control at the thermal electric power station; the
water supply system. Khimicheskii kontrol' na teplovyykh elektro-
stantsiiakh; vodnyi rezhim. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo 1955. 336 p.
(Water analysis) (MLRA 9:1)

MARTYNNOVA, O. I.

AID P - 2574

Subject . : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 13/16

Author : Martynova, O. I., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : "Electro-~~io~~." method of softening water with high mineral content

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 8, 55-57, Ag 1955

Abstract : The author reports on zeolitic (permutit system) water softening processes abroad, and recommends its use at power plants in the USSR. Four diagrams. Twelve English references, 1950-1955.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AID P - 3869

Subject : USSR/Power Eng.
Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 10/17
Authors : Styrikovich, M. A. Corr. Memb., Aca. Sci., USSR,
 O. I. Martynova, and M. I. Reznikov, Kand. Techn. Sci.
 Moscow Power Institute
Title : Some data on the solubility of sodium phosphate in
 feed water at near critical temperatures
Periodical : Teploenergetika, 11, 41-44, N 1955
Abstract : The article describes experiments with sodium
 phosphates in feed water in drum boilers with superhigh
 characteristics and evaporation by stages to establish
 the limit concentration and the influence of hydro-
 dynamic factors. Seven figures. One, 1953 Russian
 source, 2 English, 1937-1950.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F.

Decomposition of sodium chloride in an atmosphere of water vapor
with high parameters. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.12:2829-2833 D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Sodium chloride) (Vapors)

STYRIKOVICH, M.A.; LIPOV, Yu.M.; MARTYNOVA, O.I.; HEZNIKOV, M.I.

Developing optimum phosphate conditions for superhigh-pressure
boilers. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; energ. no.2:185-198 '58.
(Boilers) (MIRA 11:11)

SOV/96-59-9-9/32

AUTHORS: Styrikovich, M.A., (Corresponding Member, Ac. SSSR).
Martynova, O.I., Khaybullin, I.Kh (Candidates of
Technical Sciences) and Mingulina, E. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids
to Saturated Steam

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 50-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In studying the carry-over of substances from boiler water by steam it has been noticed that the elements Si, B and Al, whose compounds are of high solubility in steam, have hydroxides which are weak electrolytes and so should be present in the boiler water primarily in molecular form. There was thus reason to suppose that the ability of a compound to become dissolved in steam depends upon whether it is in molecular or ionic form in the boiler water. Indeed, as will be seen from the graphs given in Fig 1, strong electrolytes are much less soluble in saturated steam than in weak, and they are much less subject to transfer to the steam. In relatively weak alkaline solutions the salts of weak acids are hydrolysed. particularly at high temperatures and low alkalinites. Under such circumstances, molecules of the corresponding

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30V/96-59-9-9/22

Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to
Saturated Steam

acids can be present in the boiler water and can be transferred relatively easily to the saturated steam. The transfer to saturated steam of salts that are not hydrolysed is probably due to the formation in solution of ionic pairs; however, ions can only participate in the contamination of steam at extreme values of pH. Materials soluble in ionic form become important near the critical pressure and even then only at low values of pH. It may be assumed that under ordinary conditions all the transfer to steam is by transfer of molecules contained in the water. The solubility of silica compounds in steam has been studied in particular detail. The various forms of silica and silicic acid that are present in equilibrium are shown in Eq (1). This system may be quantitatively characterised by the hydrolysis equation (2) or (3). It follows from the equations that the equilibrium state corresponding to a given temperature and silica content of the boiler water is functionally related to the concentration of OH⁻ or OH ions in solution. Thus alteration in the pH value alters the equilibrium, so that at any given temperature the concentration of the most

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Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to
Saturated Steam

soluble form of silica in steam is a single-valued function of the pH value of the boiler water. A distinction is drawn between the real and apparent distribution coefficients of silica in steam. The ratio of H_2SiO_3 in the steam to the total silica content of the boiler water expressed as SiO_2 is the apparent distribution coefficient. It is sometimes called the transfer coefficient, and is given by Eq (4). However, the true distribution coefficient is the ratio of H_2SiO_3 in the steam to that in the water, which is a function only of the densities of the two media. The true and apparent transfer coefficients are related by Eq (6). Using Eq (6) it is easy to calculate the concentration of the molecular form of silicic acid that can be present in solution for any given total silica content at a given pH value. The degree of hydrolysis should be calculated at the correct temperature. Graphs showing the proportions of different forms of silicic acid in solution as functions of the pH value are given in Fig 2. The graph is based on the pH value of cold water: the

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Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to
Saturated Steam

relative proportions of the different silica compounds would be very different at a temperature of 316°C at a pressure of 110 atm, because the pH value is very different under these conditions. Similar curves may be constructed for other substances, and by way of example curves of the apparent distribution coefficient of boron acid as function of pH value are given in Fig 3. Curves of the degree of hydrolysis as functions of the true pH value for compounds with different dissociation constant are given in Fig 4. Here it will be seen that reduction in the dissociation factor leads to an increase of the proportion in molecular form for any given value of pH. An attempt was made to estimate approximately the value of the dissociation factor for silicic acid at high water temperature; the results are plotted in Fig 5. Published experimental points are included and show good agreement with theoretical curves. The curves of the dissociation constant of silicic acid as functions of water temperature are given in Fig 6. All the calculated points lie on the saturation line and so reflect the

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SOV/96-59-9-9/22

Some Relationships of the Transfer of Weak Mineral Acids to Saturated Steam

dependence of the dissociation constant on pressure as well as on temperature. In conclusion, the article by Kostrikin published in Teploenergetika Nr 6, 1958, is adversely criticised and it is claimed that Kostrikin reaches incorrect conclusions, particularly in supposing that the dissociation factor of silicic acid is independent of temperature.

Card 5/5 There are 6 figures and 5 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR and Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute, Ac. Sc. USSR, and Moscow Power Institute)

MARTYNOWA, O.I.; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F.; SMIRNOV, O.K.; CHEKHOVSKAYA, S.D.

Dissociation of calcium chloride in the process of generation
of water vapor at high temperature and pressure. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 5 no.1:16-22 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Calcium chloride) (Water vapor)

SHKROB, Mikhail Samoylovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; PROKHOROV, Fedor Georgievich, kand. tekhn. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: AKOL'ZIN, P.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; APEL'TSIN, I.E., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZENKEVICH, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KVIATKOVSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLYACHKO, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; GURVICH, S.M., inzh.; OZHEROVSKIY, M.A., inzh.; STYRIKOVICH, M.A., retsenzent; MARTYNOVA, O.I., retsenzent; VORONIN, K.P.. tekhn. red.

[Water treatment and water systems for steam-turbine electric power plants] Vodopodgotovka i vodnyi rezhim paroturbinykh elektrostantsii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 470 p. (MERA 14:9)
(Feed water purification) (Steam turbines)

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; MINGULINA, E.I.

Calculation of pH of aqueous solutions of strong acids and bases
at high temperatures. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4
no.6:1041-1042 '61. (MKA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut, kafedra khimii.
(Hydrogen ion concentration) (Acid-base equilibrium)

MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems of water supply at atomic power plants in the
United States. Teploenergetika 8 no.4:82-84 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(United States—Atomic power plants)

MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; REZNIKOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
VOLOSNIKVA, A.I., inzh.

Solubility of aluminum hydroxide in water at temperatures up
to 360°C. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.2:85-91 F
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena
kafedrami khimii i kotel'nykh ustyanovok.
(Aluminum hydroxide)

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F.

Regular patterns in the process of formation of solutions of
inorganic substances in water vapor. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.4:
722-728 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Solution (Chemistry)) (Water vapor)

STYRIKOVICH, M.A.; MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEROV, Ye.P., kand.-tekhn.nauk

Analysis of the economic efficiency of some methods for removal
of impurities from the feed-water cycle of electric power plants
with once-through boilers. Elek. sta. 33 no.7:5-8 Jl '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Styrikovich).
(Feed water) (Boilers)

MARTYNOVA, O.I. (Moskva); SEROV, Ye.P. (Moskva); SMIROV, O.K. (Moskva)

Solubility of magnesium hydroxide in water vapor at superhigh parameters. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.4:555-560 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SEROV, Ye.P.; SMIRNOV, O.K.; TSKHVIRASHVILI, D.G.;
GOTSIRIDZE, V.D.

Solubility of iron oxides in steam at high and superhigh
parameters. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.6:759-762
N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

DAVYDOVA, L.V., assistent; MARTYNNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the prospects of using polyelectrolytes for removing
organic impurities from water. Trudy MEI no.48:219-227 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Phase equilibrium in some heterogenous reactions of calcium in
magnesium compounds. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.9;
85-90 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
Predstavlena kafedroy kotel'nykh ustyanovok.

MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEROV, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
Smirnov, O.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the entrainment of iron oxide by superheated steam
at supercritical pressures. Teploenergetika 10 no.7:54-57
Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Boilers)

BELOVA, Z.S., inzh.; GOLUBEV, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAMOYLOV, Yu.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the electrolytic properties of NaCl and KCl solutions in water vapor with high and supercritical parameters using an electric conductivity measurement technique. Trudy MEI no.48:211-218 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

L 17581-63EWP(g)/EMT(n)/EDS
ACCESSION NR. AP3005228

AFFTC/ASD

JD

S/0099/63/015/002/0161/0163 58

AUTHORS: Styrikovich, M. A., Martyanova, O. I., Katkovskaya, K. Ya., Dubronskiy, I. Ya., Mingulina, E. P.

TITLE: Analysis of distribution of aluminum hydroxide between water and saturated water vapor.

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 2, 1963, 161-163.

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum hydroxide, atomic electrostation

ABSTRACT: Purity requirements for water vapor are much higher in atomic electrostations than in conventional thermal power installations. The products of corrosion may form hydroxides. The distribution of aluminum hydroxide between water and saturated water vapor at pressures 100 and 185 atm in a wide range of pH of the solution was experimentally determined in this work. The study confirmed the expectation that a considerable amount of aluminum hydroxide is transferred from water into the saturated vapor. The dependence of the true coefficient of aluminum hydroxide distribution was established. They correspond to a pH of the solution from 8 to 8.7. At higher or lower pH, the coefficient of distribution decreases sharply. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 equation.

Card 1/2,

MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIMANOVSKAYA, B.N., inzh.; BELOVA, Z.S.,
assistant

Removal of soluble products of ion-exchanger materials from de-salted water. Trudy MEI no.48:201-210 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

MINGULINA, E.I., aspirant; MARTYNOVA, O.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; REZNIKOV,
M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of the solubility of cobalt compounds in boiling water at
185 atm pressures. Trudy MEI no.48:227-236 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

MARTYNOVA, O.I.; SMIRNOV, O.K.

Solutions of inorganic compounds in a steam of supercritical parameters. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:264-269 F'64.
(MIRA 17:2)
1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042259

S/0089/64/017/001/0045/0049

AUTHORS: Sty*rikovich, M. A.; Marty*nova, O. I.; Katkovskaya, K. Ya.; Dobrovskiy, I. Ya.; Smirnova, I. N.

TITLE: Transition of iodine from aqueous solutions into saturated steam

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: reactor fuel rod, reactor coolant, reactor inspection, reactor safety, iodine, radioactivation analysis

ABSTRACT: In view of the importance of monitoring the tightness of the cladding of rod and plate type fuel elements in water-water and boiling-water reactors, the authors consider the quantitative distribution of elementary iodine (used as a detector of the tightness of the cladding) and its hydrolysis product between boiling water and dry vapor in equilibrium with it at pressures 1.9, 4, and 10

Cord- 1/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042259

kg/cm² at pH values from 5.5 to 11. The investigation was made by a bubbling method which is briefly described together with the apparatus employed. The results show that the fraction of the hydrolysis product at low concentrations ($<10^{-5}$ -- 10^{-5} mole/liter) is practically equal to unity. At increased temperatures and increased steam density, HIO is produced and the coefficient of distribution of this acid between the boiling water and the steam is a power function of the ratio of the steam to liquid density. It is concluded that in evaporating equipment where the iodine concentration can exceed 10^{-4} mole per liter, the pH at room temperature must be kept in the interval 9.5--10 in order to prevent the iodine from being carried away from the water into the steam. When I¹³¹ is used as a monitor for fuel cladding element in boiling water reactors at pressures of 30 kg/cm² and above, the samples must be so taken as not to dilute them with steam, since the iodine content in the water exceeds that in the steam. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Card 2/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042259

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Jul63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: NP

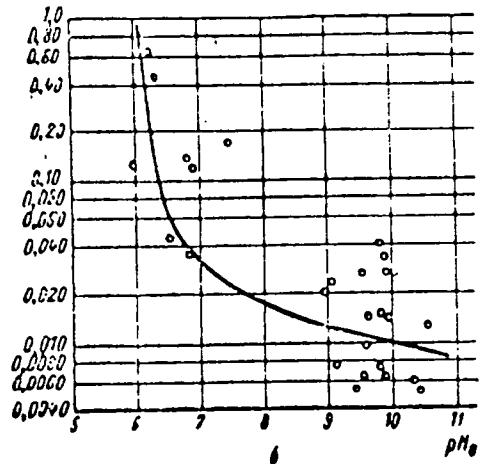
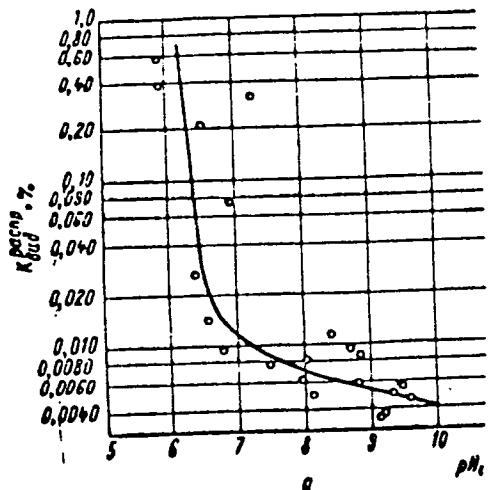
NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042259

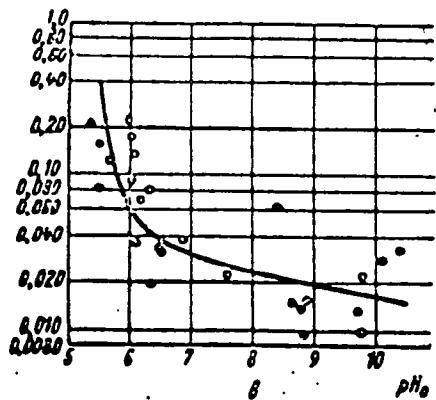
ENCLOSURE: 01



Card 4/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042259

ENCLOSURE: 02

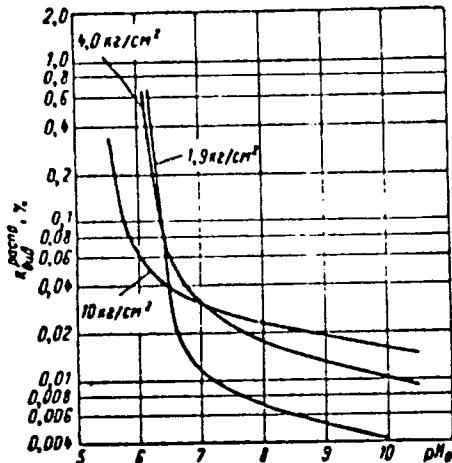


Dependence of iodine distribution coefficient on the pH at different pressures

Card 5/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042259

ENCLOSURE: 03



Values of iodine distribution coefficient at low pressures

Card 6/6

AKOL'ZIN, P.A.; GERASIMOV, V.V.; KASPEROVICH, A.I.; MAMET, A.P.;
MAN'KINA, N.N.; MARGULIOVA, T.Kh.; MARTYNOVA, O.I.;
MIROPOL'SKIY, Z.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: DYATLOVA, N.M.;
BIKHMAN, B.I.; STYRINKOVICH, M.A., retsenzent; KOSTRIKIN,
Yu.M., red.

[Water system f thermal electric power plants (ordinary
and atomic)] Vodnyi rezhim teplovyykh elektrostantsii
(obychnykh i atomnykh). [By] P.A.Akol'zin i dr. Moskva,
Energiia, 1965. 382 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MARTYNOVA, O.I.

Present-day physical and chemical characteristics of water and
water solutions. Vodopod., vod. rezh. i khimkont. na parosil.
ust. no.1:163-175 '64. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.

MARTYNNOVA, O.I.

Problems concerning the solubility of low-volatile inorganic compounds in water vapor at high temperatures and pressures.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.5:1065-1076 My '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut. Submitted May 26, 1963.

Japan, Co., Takara Seiko, Nakajima-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, Japan
10,000, 1971, 1972.

Methods of waterproofing a heat exchange surface by means of
dropwise condensation of steam. Truly MPJ no. 5132620011-5

MARTYNOVA, O.I. (Moskva); SAMOYLOV, Yu.F. (Moskva); KURTOVA, I.S. (Moskva)

Solubility of calcium sulfate in water vapor with high arc
superhigh parameters. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i trans. no. 3, 1962.
136 My-Je '65. (MIRA 16 12)

1. Submitted January 6, 1965.

STYRIKOVICH, M.A., akademik; MARTYNOVA, O.I.; BELOVA, Z.S.

Use of the method of electroconductivity measurement in studying the mechanism underlying the distribution of salt between water and saturated water vapor. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:806-809 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5

MARTYNOKA, Polya G. - A 20 year old woman, born 12/20/65, in
Kiev, Ukraine, Soviet Union. She is a student at the Kiev Institute of
Electronics, Kiev, Ukraine.

Martynoka, Polya G.
Electronics Institute
Kiev, Ukraine

• Martynoka, Polya G.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5"

MARTYNOVA, O.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KATKOVSKAYA, K.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk;
FEODOSEYCHUK, T.A., inzh.; VAYNEYKIS, A.A., inzh., dissertant;
DUBROVSKIY, I.Ya., inzh.

Transition of ammonia from water solutions to saturated steam.
Teploenergetika 12 no.10:75-79 0 '65.

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

(MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AP6034277

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/66/000/005/0129/0134

AUTHOR: Martynova, O. I. (Moscow); Samoylov, Yu. F. (Moscow); Kurtova, I. S. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Solubility of calcium chloride in water vapor of high and superhigh parameters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 5, 1966, 129-134

TOPIC TAGS: solubility, calcium chloride, hydrolysis, water vapor

ABSTRACT: Experimental data on the solubility of calcium chloride and its products of hydrolysis in water vapor are thermodynamically analyzed. Empirical formulas are derived for determining calcium contamination of chlorinated water vapor at high and superhigh pressures and temperatures in power installations. Nomographic solutions are given for these equations which are applicable to a broad range of vapor parameters. These nomograms may be used to determine the solubility of calcium chloride and its products of hydrolysis in water vapor as a function of temperature and pressure. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 10May66/ ORIG REF: 009

Card 1/1

UDC: 541.8:661.44;621.1.013

MARYNOVA, O. N.

- (?) "Glosselytroidea" from the Jurassic shales of the Coal Basin, etc.,
Dok. AN, 30, No. 7, 1943; Paleon. Inst.; Acad. Sci., etc.

MARTYNOVA, O. M.

"Kalligrammatidae from the Jura Schists of Kara-Tau (Kazakhi SSR)," Dok. Ak., No. 58, N. S., 1947

"Two New Raphidioptera from the Jurassic Schists of Kara-Tau," Dok. Ak., No. 6, 1947

MARTYNOVA, O.N.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., redaktor izdaniya; RODENDORF, B.B.,
redaktor vypuska; DIKOV, V.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Materials on the evolution of Mecoptera.] Materialy po evoliutsii
Mecoptera. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. 1948. 75 p. 3 tables.
(Akademija nauk SSSR, Paleontologicheskiy institut. Trudy, vol. 11,
no. 4).

(Soyana Valley--Scorpion flies, Fossil)
(Soyruty--Scorpion flies, Fossil)

KARPYNOVA, O.M.

(4) "Individual Variations in Belemnites Fins".

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, ser. Biol., 1964.

Paleontol Inst, Acad Sci. - 1964-

MARTYNOVA, O. M.

27010. MARTYNOVA, O. M.--Fasetochnye organy na kryl'Yakh skorpiennits mecoptera byulieten' mosk. O-va ispytateley prirody, oti. zem., 1949, vyp. 4, 3.93-95

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 30, 1949

MARTYNOV, A. M.

21549 MARTYNOV, A. M.

Mesozoyskiye setchi okrlyye (neuronlar) i i muscle iye lyp
periferik filerlerde visteyit oturuda.

Trudy Paleontol. in-ta.(Akad. nauk SSSR), t. xx, 1949, s. 150-70
Bibliogr. s. 70

SO: Letorisl' zhurnal' v. 1 No. 20, Moskva, 1949.

MARYKOVA, O. I.

- (5) "First Instance of Identifying a Jurassic Layer in the Fergana Coal Fields,"
Dok. Ak., 1960, No. 5, 1960. Pol'sh. Inst.; Acad. Sci., etc.

HARVEY, 0...

- (i) "A New Specimen of Leiorhynchus (Leiorhynchus-Drepan. Line), from
Sinking," ibid., no. 2, p. 14. Palaeol. Inst., Acad. Sci. etc.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5

CTRSP^L Vol. 5-No. 1 Jar. 1952

Bukker, Mendevova, E. F. and Martynova, O. M. (Institute of Paleontology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences). The location of miocene insects in central Tyan-Shan and a description of a new type of cicada. 761-3.

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 4-1951

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5"

CTRSPK Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Martynov, O. M. (Institute of Paleontology, U S S R. Academy of Sciences). *Neorthophlebia*
abshirica O. Mart. sp. nov. and *Rhipidoblatton kyrgyzicum* O. Mart. sp. nov. from Kirgiz-kii
(Kirghiz, S S R.), 1009-11

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 5, 1951

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5

OTBSPV, NO. 45

Martynova, O.M. (Institute of Paleontology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences), Source of the
Permian insects in the village of Sokolovo in the Kuznetsk, 149-91

Akademika Nauk, S.S.S.R., Doklady, Vol. 79, no. 1, 1951

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032620011-5"

MARTYNOVA, O. M.

Insects, Fossil - Kuznetsk Basin

Some Permian insects from deposits in the Kuznets basin. Biol. MOIP. Ch. ser.,
27 no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1 52. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. MARTYNOVA, O. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kemerovo Province - Glosselytrodea
7. Order Glosselytrodea in the Permian deposits of the Kemerovo Province. Trudy Paleont. inst. No. 40 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April (1953, 1954).

MARTYNOVA, O. N.

Insects, Foujil - kuznet'sk Basin

Composition of mecopterous fauna finds of insect. in the coaliferous marine layer of the coal strata of the Kuznetsk Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 10, N. 1., 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, Catalogue, 1953.

MARTYNOVA, O.M.

Scorpion flies (Mecoptera) of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Zool. inst. 15:
54-66 '54. (MLRA 7:?)
(Scorpion flies)

MARTYNOVA, O.M.

Venational-winged insects from the Cretaceous deposits of Siberia.
Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.6:1167-1169 P '54.
(MLRA 7:2)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Siberia--Insects, Fossil)

MARTYNNOVA . . M.

15-1957-7-9067

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 34 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Martynova, O. M.

TITLE: The Stratigraphic Value of the Order Scorpionida in
the Coal-Bearing Beds of the Kuznetsk Basin (Strati-
graficheskoye znachenije otryada skorpionits ugleno-
snoy tolshchi Kuznetskogo basseyna)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, 1956, vol 135, pp 122-124

ABSTRACT: Scorpionida is one of the smallest of the orders of
modern insects with complete metamorphosis. It con-
sists approximately 30% of the accumulated insects
in the Permian rocks of the coal-bearing beds of the
Kuznetsk basin, and its abundance and variety permits
the differentiation of groups which are characteristic
of individual rock series. In the Kuznetsk basin the
suborder Protomecoptera comprises 2/3 of the total
number of scorpionids in this series; all the smaller

Card 1/2

15-1957-7-9067

The Stratigraphic Value of the Order Scorpionida in the Coal-Bearing Beds of the Kuznetsk Basin (Cont.)

forms in these rocks (with wing lengths of 5-8 mm) have hairy wings. In the Il'inskiy series Protomecoptera comprises 1/6 of all the scorpionids in the series; the forms are large (with lengths of 8-15 mm) and hairy wings are rare exceptions. In the Erunakovskiy series this suborder is not found. The suborder Eumecoptera is characterized by various relations of genera. Forms of the group Petromantis predominate in the Kuznetskiy series; the group Pernochorista comprises merely a small part of the complex, though it is most abundant in the Il'inskiy series; Petromantis alone occurs in the Erunakovskiy series, but a few family, Tychtopsychidae, also appears, already showing similarities to the Mesozoic Parachoptera. A comparison of the Kuznetskiy groups of insects with earlier known fossils indicates a Lower Permian age for this series; it may thus be correlated with the lower part of the Kungurskiy stage. The Il'inskiy and Erunakovskiy series are referred to the Upper Permian.

Card 2/2

O. M. Martynova

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Systematics and Faunistics. P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1959, 2166.

Author : Martynova, O. N.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Scorpion Flies (Mecoptera) of the USSR Fauna.
II. The Family Panorpidae.

Orig Pub: Entomol. obozreniye, 1957, 36, No 3, 721-747.

Abstract: The Panorpidae are known since the tertiary period: four species were obtained from amber of the Oligocene period in the Baltic region and two from the Miocene period in Colorado. They are subdivided into five genera and 148 species. The systematics are based on abdominal structure and peculiarities of wing structure and coloring. A table for identifying species by the imago is

Card 1/2

MARTYNOVA, O. M.

Phylogenetic interrelationships of insects of the mecopteran complex. Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.27:221-230 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Laboratoriya chlenistonogikh Paleontologicheskogo instituta
AN SSSR.
(Mecoptera)

MARTYNOVA, O.M.

Scorpion flies (Mecoptera) in the fauna of the U.S.S.R. Pt.3:
Family Bittacidae. Ent. oboz. 38 no.1:196-199 '59.
(MIRA 12:4)
(Scorpion flies)

MARTYNOVA, Olga, M.

(Moscow)

"Die Kamelhalsfliegen (Raphidioptera) aus Perm und Karbon."

report presented at the Intl. Congress of Entomology, Vienna, Austria,
17-25 Aug 1960.

MARTYNOVA, O.M.

New Mesozoic insects in Eastern Siberia. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 35
no. 2: 152-163 Mr-Ap '60 (MIRA 14:4)
(Siberia, Eastern—Insects, Fossil)

MARTYNNOVA, O.M.

Venation of wings in Lepidoptera. Ent. oboz. 39 no.2:296-
299 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Wings) (Lepidoptera)

MARTYNOVA, O.M.

Geological conference in Ceske Budejovice. Paleont.zhr. no.1:174
'61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Czechoslovakia--Geology, Stratigraphic--Congresses)

MARTYNOWA, O.M.

Eleventh International Entomological Congress, Paleont. zhur.
no.1:174-175 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Insects, Fossil--Congresses)

MARTYNOVA, O.M.

Modern and extinct snake flies (Insecta, Raphidioptera).
Paleont. zhur. no. 3:73-83 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Snake flies)

KOLOSNITSYNA, G.R.; MARTYNNOVA, O.M.

New Jurassic Ijapsyche (Mecoptera, Paratrichoptera) genus from
Eastern Siberia. Paleont.zhur. no.4:162-164 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Irkutskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye i Paleontologicheskiy
institut AN SSSR.
(Siberia, Eastern--Mecoptera)

MARTYNNOVA, O.M.

Reports on fossil insects at the 11th International Entomological Congress, August 1960, Vienna. Biul. MCIP. Otd. geol. 36 no.2:137 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Insects, Fossil)

AYZENBERG, Ye.Ye.; BEKKER-MIGDISOVA, Ye.E.; VISHNYAKOVA, V.N.;
DANILEVSKIY, A.S.; MARTYNOVA, O.M.; NOVOZHILOVYY, N.I.;
PONOMARENKO, A.G.; POPOV, Yu.A.; RODENDORF, B.B.; CHERNOVA,
O.A.; SHAROVYY, A.G.; ORLOV, Yu.A., glav. red.; MAMOVSKIY,
B.P., zam. glav. red.; RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye., zam. glav. red.;
SOKOLOV, B.S., zam. glav. red.; OSIPOVA, L.S., red. izd-va;
MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; reference book in 15 volumes
for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy
paleontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov
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